TWENTY SQUARE MILES OF THE BIRDS NESTING IN FOREST COUNTY, PA.

An Immense Crop of Beech Nuts Attracting the Birds-Sernes at the Roust-How the Birds Mate and Rear their Young-Mil-lions of Pigrons Washed Ashore at Traverse tity-The Fowlers and their Traps-Indians Running Down the Squabs.

The great pigeon nesting of Forest County, Parenty square miles. It is in Jenks and Howe townships, near the source of streams that empty into the Allegneny River. It is sixteen miles south of Sheffield, twenty miles west of Kane, an tahundred miles south of Buffalo in a direct line. The country is almost an unbroken wilderness. Not more than ten persons live within the boundaries of the nesting. There are roads, but they are as rough as Tammany politicians and surpass them in bruising They were made by wood-choppers and bark-peelers. Roots and stones mount skyward, and ruts and mud holes sink deep toward the bottomless pit. The country is neither rooky nor mountainous. It is a hilly slope, shaded with beeches and hemlocks, and a few cherry, birch, and maple trees. The beeches bear a crop of nuts irregularly and pever two years in succession. The nut is triplesided and triangular, and grows within a prickly burr, much smaller than a chestnut burr. Each burr contains two nuts. The first frost cracks the burrs, and the nuts drop to the ground. Under a covering of snow they retain their sweet-

These nuts attract the pigeons. The condition of the crop is studied by small scouting parties in the fall, and in some manner is told to the main army, who advance with the approach of spring. This year the advance guard appeared in the latter part of February. They roosted at the head of Minister and Porky Creeks, tributaries of the Tionesta. A light snow fell soon after their arrival, but did not prevent them from securing an ample supply of nuts. They swept downwar! in groups of thousands and whipped the snow from the ground with their wings. The continuous flapping sounded like the roar of a cataract.

Myriads of birds poured into the roost dally for the next formight. They came in sheets that stretched from horiz in to horizon, and at times obscured the light of the sun. At night over five square miles of trees were loaded with roosting birds. The noise was deafening. At times huge branches, broken by the weight of birds, crashed to the ground, throwing the vast camp into dire confusion. The unfortunate pigeons fluttered to and fro in the darkness, ittering plaintive cries, which were answered by their more fortunate companions in the trees. A heavy fall of snow or a gale after dark breaks many overweighted limbs and spreads dismay among the flock. The fallen birds skulk to cover and await the break of day, filling the darkness with their cries of terror. Farmers and others visited the roost after nightfall, and, by the light of a blazing fire, clubbed hundreds of birds from the lower branches of the trees with long poles.

While sojourning at the roost the birds mate. The tom pigeon coos incessantly, swelling his chest à la Conkling and ruffling the feathers at his neck. The mating lasts three or four days. A thousand millions of birds or more are courting. The forest resounds with love-making. Frequently toms court the same hen, and a battle royal ensues. Eyes flash fire, beaks are crossed like rapiers, and the combatants use their wings as Irishmen use shillelahs at a country fair. The hens stand by, coy and modest, and give themselves to the victor without reserve. Once mated, the pair is a model of constancy. The tom is all attention and the hen all affection. He brings her the choicest delicacies and she rewards him with kisses, Woe betide the feathered roue who tries to

Woe betide the feathered roud who tries to loosen the domestic bond. Respectable married pigeons make common cause against him, and club him from the camp in disgrace. The pair, however, are not mated for life. A nesting breaks the contract, and ever afterwardthey treat each other like strangers. No tom was ever known to fight twice for the same hen. If a hen loses her mate she remains a widow until the next year.

Nesting begins soon after mating. The birds never nest at a roost. This year the first corps nested a formight after their arrival. The nests are mostly made in leafless hard wood trees, about twenty miles from the roost. The tim gathers the twigs and the hen interlaces them. No artistic skill is displayed. The twigs are woven without regularity, and the structure resembles an eagle's nest on a small scale. The interior is thatched with moss gathered from the bark of hemiock trees. The torn finds the mess and the hen does the thatching. It takes three days to build a nest, When everything is ready for housekeeping the hen lays an eag, and rarely more than one. During incubation the tom alternates in household duty. There are from ten to thirty nests in a tree. Each finity strictly attends to its own business. The ere from ten to thirty nests in a tree. Each f mily strictly attends to its own busness. The tem feeds his own wife and no other. The hen r mains at home and does not galdatout among her neighbors. The golden rule, however, is not recognized. If a hen loses her bushand she receives no symbathy. No one offers to assist her in raising her squab, and while she is in surch of tood to keep it alive it may perish to mexposure under the eyes of scores of uncornel lathers and mothers.

The egg latches within thirteen days, and the hest is never described until the squab is grown. The parents take turns in producing food. The tom usually shelters the squab from S A. M. to S P. M., and the head obes the same during the intervening time.

is grown. The parents take turns in procuring food. The tom usually shelters the
squab from S.A. M. to 3.P. M., and the hen
fools the same during the intervening time.
At night the tom roosts near her. In coliweather the squabs are fed three times a day.
If the days are warm they are allowed one or
two lunches in addition to their regular meals.
In Forest County the old birds were flying from
thirty to forty miles in search of food. When
nuts are scars they journey over a hundred
miles. They fly at the rate of about ninety-five
miles an hour. With distended crops they
what their way back to their nests. The action
of ineir wings churns the food into a curd resounding boiled rice. This curd gives rise to
the phrase "pigeon's milk" two expressive
words frequently used without an idea of their
meaning. On the return to the nest the squab
cuts its head into the parent bird's mouth, and
draws the milk direct from the crop. For
twelve days are they fed on this substance.
They are then as far as butter and as listless as
loads at noonday.

On the thirteenth day they receive their last
meal from the bills of the old birds. Their
throats are backed with beech mins, and they
are left to their own resources. The toms and
hens arise from the tops of the trees like a
great cloud, and are quickly lost to sight. The
squabs lie blinking in their nests for hours.
On finding themselves descreted they todie to
the rims of their backets and balance themselves. After a preliminary flutter of the wings
they strike out for a limb reach it lose their
equilibrium, and tunche to the ground. They
then wander about like dranken men for three
or four days are they know enough to seek food
or water. Fully a week elapses before they are
in good flying condition. When they become
lean they resultly take wing, and skrimish for
themselves. Their wing feathers grow much
faster than the feathers in their lais, and when
flying they frequently pitch heels over head,
and appear dumounded. At first they form
small flocks, but as they grow str

The parent birds nest anew within a few miles The parent birds pest anew within a few miles of the oid place. If the beech nuts hold out hely nest three times before summer. After they nest three times before summer. After the third nesting the myriad distancis and is scattered over the country. In autumn they are found in the woods from Mains to Texas and from Washington Territory to Georgia. A very tow mite and nest in odd places in the summer. All rowever, reunie in a grand army about the faithning of the new year. This fock nested in Ferest County in 1878, 1871, and 1867. Last they nested in the Indian Territory, where it is a summer of the property of the faithning of the region of accounts. A great stage of beech nuts is usually tellowed by a stage crop of accounts. The two crops seldem force in the same year. These facts are decread from professional pigeon hunters, who have usert that three immense flows of the first are new nesting in the United States—one of Security, a second in Michigan, and a third it first cross county.

The professional pircon hunter is keen-eyed, professional of the manify the action of the continuous and hard-handed. He manify the action of the continuous and hard-handed has been sometimes. He wears a blank sombrere, a casaliner sult, and their selections. He is slowerly and reserved, and not particularly communicative. Once we on the inside of him, however, and you will find him genial and generous. Sixteen years ago he made from \$500 to \$2,000 net in a nestling season. Now he finds his receipts cut down by hear catchers—men who were at first hirred to assist him in spreading lets, but who have learned the calling and lave gone into business on their own account. Ten mars ago there were from thirty to forty professional bigeon trappers in the United States. They did nothing else. The number has been reduced until it includes Messrs. Ackarman and Jones of Columbus, Onlo; Haycock

and Calmas of Geneva, Ohio; Paxton of some town near Buffalo; Custen of Roanoke, Ohio; Little of Cartersburg, Ind., and T. L. Utley of Neenah, Wis. Mr. Ackerman is the oldest placen catcher in the country. He has been at Los business over forty years.

"I have been in the business for nearly twenty years," says Mr. Utley. "Sixteen years ago I was trapping birds at this very roost. We trac for the market, and make more money out of them when game and poultry are scarce than at other times. I have followed this flight of brids for years. Professional frappers know all the roosts, and keep each other posted by telegraph. The birds are hardly settled at a roost before the trappers are after them with a supply of nets. Their flight is swift. I have known them to leave Wiscopsin in the norming and roest here the same night. The nesting in Michigan is fully as large as this one. That in Misseari is much similar. In the former they live on beech nuis, and in the latter on acorns. From my experience I should say that there are only two large flocks in the country. I would be as difficult to estimate their number as it was to estimate the number of buffalo in a herd on the plains fifty years ago. There are at least 2,000,000,000 in this flock, and probably many more. Those trapped and killed are like a panch of grain taken from an elevator. When one of the two great flocks comes from the northwest it hugs the shores of the lakes, and then drives in a straight line for the roost. I have seen solid sheets of birds, five miles wide and two hundred and seventy miles ions, skirting the shores of Lakes Huron and Michigan. They were three hours in possing a given point. They will not cross the lakes it they can avoid it, because they are apt to either lost their way in a fog or get bewidered in a storm. At such times the observed with dead birds. At times the flock comes from the neart. They stream over the strains sometimes for days."

Mr. Udey says that the professionals did not follow the flight of birds into Indian to follo

and Erie until they are able to strike out for the east. They stream over the straits sometimes for days."

Mr. Utley says that the professionals did not follow the flight of birds into Indian Territory last year. The piceons nested forty miles from the railroad and would have specified before they could have been got to market. Besides this the Indians objected to the presence of the trappers. Mr. Utley is now trapping 12,000 live birds for the New York State Sportsman's Association. He says that this association will probably use un 1,200 dozen at its annual meeting. Live birds bring from \$10.51.25 a dozen, delivered at the depat in Sheffield. Eleven hundred barrels, containing over half a million dead birds, and many crates of live ones were shipped from Sheffield in 1878. Over \$50,000 worth of birds were sold during the season. This year the shipments are much larger. Cooped in large quantities, live birds become diseased and die. When they are "stall fed," to use a professional term, they become too fat for trapshooting and are killed and sent to market. They are rarely kept more than a month before they are indeed in the traps, and are compelled to fly a gaunitet of crack shots.

The fowlers begin netting the pigeons when they are torming a roost. They are spread in search of food. They are is searched wide and thirty feet long. They are spread in search of food. The net is set near a covert made of thick hemlock boughs. It is strung on a rope tief at either end to green hickory sapings bent parallel to the ground. The following diagram shows an unset net:

1—The hickory saplings, to which the rope is attached.
2—Notribled posts to which the ret is drawn back in setting, the rope being held in place by the notices.
3—the gradient shows the net covering the ground oatted for the pigeons.
4—The stool where the decoy hird is placed. It is raised and lowered at the will of the fowler by a string that leads to the bough house. hat leads to the bough house. 5-The covert of hemiock boughs, where the fowler is oncealed.
6-The rope with which he springs the net.

6-The rope with which he springs the net.

In setting the net the fowler mose to the centre
of the rope (3), and forces it back to the notched
posts (2), which bends the hickory saplings (1)
like bows. The ground has been levelled and
aprinkled with buckwheat or other grain. Some
fowlers, however, depend entirely upon their
stool pigeons. The following rough diagram
of a set net may aid the reader: of a set net may aid the reader:

1—The hickory saptings bent by setting the net.
2—The notched posts where the rope is held in place.
3—The dotted lines show the area that is covered by the
let when the trap is suring.
4—The stool, lowered and raised by a string at the will

he bough house or fowler's covert.
he independent rope with which the fowler springs The spring to the hickory saplings is so great that it requires a strong man to set the trap. A good stool pigeon is the fowler's main reliance after his trap is set. The stool resembles a batgood stool pigeon is the lowler's main reliance after his trap is set. The stool resembles abaitied or. The sent is made of interlaced twins tied to curved ratian. The stool pigeon's eyelids are sewed together with thread, so that it cannot see. The needle is inserted in the lower his and the upper lid drawn down to it. The birds present a pitiable appearance, and look like dead children whose eyes are covered with silver coins. At the close of the season the threads are cut, and the stool expert regains its sight. Many old stool birds are almost lidless. The blinded bird is trained for active duty. Its captor places it on his index finger, and raises and lowers it by the hour. The bird is taught to preserve its equipoise when the finger is raised without drooping a wing or showing alarm, and to flutter gently and naturally when the finger is lowered. Thoroughly trained, its value is greatly enhanced. A good slool pigeon can readily be sold for twenty-five dollars. The bird is an honest bird, and, unless it were bird is an honest bird, and, unless it were birded, it would give its mates the alarm.

Two pigeons are used in trapping before the mating season. One is called the stool bird and the other the fiver. When the net is set and the other the fiver. When the net is set and the other the fiver. When the net is set and the other the fiver. When the net is set and the other the fiver. When the net is set and five are its filled with birds on the wing, the fowler tosses a decoy or fiver from the opening of his covert. A long string is tied to a leg of the fiver. It mounts the sky until the string is tightened, and then flutters helpless to the ground. Its strange actions are seen by the flock, who lower their flight and sweep around it in circles. Meantime the fowler assiduously works his stool pigeon, and the flock, who lower their flight and sweep around it in circles. Meantime the fowler assiduously works his stool pigeon, and the flock, who lower their flight and sweep around it in circles. Meantime the fow

The trap springs in a twinkling. Its force is The trap springs in a twinkling. Its force is so great that it decapitates and cuts in twain birds prematurely startled. The frightened prisoners run their heads through the meshes of the net, and make desperate attempts to escape. Terror is pictured in their red-rinmed eyes. The fluttering of their wings sounds like the flutbring of a well-flilled cothes line in a stiff breaze, and can be heard for a long distance. If the fower is not hunting—hunting for market—he cracks the necks of his prisoners between his teeth, and throws their bedies in a pile. If he is trapping for the sale of live birds to fancy sportsmen, he puts them in long, flat crates, made of lab, and ships them on the first opportunity. Twenty-five dozen birds a day are said to be a good average for a net. Occasionally an enormous haul is made. A local lowier in Forest County caught 860 dires this spring in one netting. Mr. Uney says that

hour before dark. The wet trees were literally loaded with neets. The heas lay close in their homes, and darted out their heads like snakes, watching our movements with evident currossity. A steady stream of toms were pouring in laden with food. Their cries were hersh and unpleasant. At the report of a gun the birds arose in a cloud, and expeled over the trees, erying with redoubled energy. They settled on branches so thickly that five or six were killed at a shot. They seemed more startled at the report of a gun than at the effect of the shot. Birds fell dead from the limbs apparently without being missed by their mates. The soil beneath the trees might have been mistaken for the soil of the Chincha Islands. Egg shells and traces of embryonic life literal the ground. The pigeon is a hardy bird, and will frequently carry a fair load of shot without dropping. No 6 shot is used by the natives Scores of dead birds were found between messacrown logs and in theirets where they had fluttered and died after being wounded. They were shot by tree-dling hunting carries. In one spot thirty feet square seven dead birds were counted. Very lew years killed on the wing by our party. Each man tried to outstrip the other in the number of shooting. The one with the strong est shoulder and the lenviest weight of shows invariably successful. On the second align several hushels of dead birds were headed it camp. Bed-irrepasted toms and instrous-necks hem reflected the tims of a glowing camp fir the lunters, filled with pock and postatoes and smooking fragrant clears, set cross-lenger around the cever of a cracker box, immersed it the mysteries of draw poker. Water dripped into the mysteries of draw poker. Water dripped into understand by what process a simple gut wad was ratsed to the value of 5 cents, and the intricacies of biland and straidle dumfounde him tricacies of biland and straidle dumfounde him. He repeated by last track of the citic, an

Mrs. Josephi e Russell of 72 East 125th street, by pre-tending to appoint her an azent for the sale of patterns. The Delaware and Hindson Canal Commany have is-smed the following coal rates for May Furnace lome. \$3.90; steamer tump, \$4; grate, \$4, egs. \$4; stove, \$4.25, chestnut, \$4. A horse took fright at a fire in a storehouse in Broad street, Newark, N. J., on Sanarday night, and knowleddown Alderman Lyon and Robert Candeld. Both were badly bruised. adiv brussel.
The Pennsylvania and Central of New Jersey railroads,
nive subscribed \$500 each for the Contonnell celebra-ion of the Revolutionary battle of Elizabethtown at ilizabeth on June 8. The funeral of Lieut John Rowan of the Sixty-ninth egiment from 175 rankin street. The Veteran Curps of the Sixty-matti-cled as an escort to treenwood.

acted as an escort to diversived.

An unknown woman, about 50 years old, of medium height, waring a dark dress, black such, white closel, and coheress catters, was found dead in the cellar at 244. East Filey fifth sirect, esticidar, and sent to the Morgae. At a meeting yesterday of the United Tin, and Shret Iron Workers, who have been on strike last week it was an ported that all of the principal firms had agreed to the actuation of wages demanded by the union. The strike is still continued in four shorps.

Book Delay (1998) Mary Walters became insuite. In his marret at 17 Broome street, resterday, from want and grief at her hashand adapter that the Hellevue Hospital, and her two children, who were in an almost staving condition, were cared for by Matron Webb at the Poice Central Office.

A Church's 150th Auntversary. On the 23d of next month will be celebrated he 150th anniversary of the Bethlehem, N. J., Presty-

Trumba, who looks like an Aelilies is lightly, and possibly the control for possibly the property of the possibly and the pos weeks. This will enable the coach to follow the crew closely every darand drill them on long rulls, which, without a fast launch, would be impossible. Alew float Harvard graduates have clubed together to make this present, but no surd some of Yale have risen in New York to do the same for her crew. This will be Harvard's great advantage over Yale—baving her couch at her side during the whole period of coaching. Yale thus runs the greater rise of failing into errors of style. Again, in noint of rowing, had as the Harvard crew are doing now, they have no radical faults, such as Yale has had for the list two years under Thompson's disnatrons Captainship. They have nothing to unlearn. They case the water well, and put in great gower. None will be wasted of they perfect this stroke. Yale has the heavier crew, and it may be noted that of the forty or more races rowed between Oxford and Cambridge, the heavier crew has almost Invariably won. I believe the exceptions are only two or three. But then we must remember that egregions faults in rewing are unknown in England. Tradition is carefully nurtured, and one never finds such experiments tried from year to year as Yale has hading annals of college athlettes. If Watson persented the Harvard crew into such scape that it is exceptionally good, and if Yale shows that Rosers has not swent away the rowing heroses of Thomps in and substituted rational methods. ets the Harvard rew into such stage that it is xecutionally good, and if Yale shows that logers has not swept away the rowing herestes of Thomps on and substituted rational methods, to many yet see the crimson ahead in spite of ler lighter crew anther present imperfections. Here are the only correct fluores that have been tabulated of Harvard's crew:

A Charlest 1500 Analyses are presented by the control of the contr Average age, 22%; average weight, 165; average height,

are up at 7. They live on beef and farinaceous feed, taking no pastry nor alcohol.

Storrs, No. 7, is the nonlew of the Brooklyn preacher. He has gained twelve bounds since the last race. He makes an excellent starboard stroke, as he made an excellent No. 3 last year, He is eleven pounds heavier than Harvard's No. 7, though Bucon is a man of heavier build. Folsom has stroked two class crews in winning races. Nobody can say what he will do as stroke of the University yet. He is a fairly-built man, and at present does his work well.

The substitutes are two good toen, Patterson and Knopp. The former rowed in last year's crow, but declines to row this year unless sickness should interfere with some one's work.

The average weight for the Yale crew is 175 pounds; the average height 6 feet 1 inch, and the average me, 22 years. The figures of the crew are as follows:

Park Name I-Collins 2-Guernsey..... S-Folsom A PRIZE FIGHTER'S DIET.

John Morrissey's Food and Drink when Training for the Fight with Heenan.

In May, 1877, when the late John Morrissey was serving his last year in the State Senate, I met him in the Delavan House in Albany. Even then he showed symptoms of the disease which resulted in his death the following year. I myself was not in good health, and naturally we began to talk of our allments. We had known each other well for yours, and he talked with me freely. "I wish," he said, "that I had the time to go

through a regular course of training, such as I used to take before a fight. I would soon clear out my system."

"Did you train yourself." Senator, I asked. "Yes," said he. "Right over yonder," point-ing in the direction of Troy, "was my tramping ground when training for my fight with Heenan. I have started out over those hills and fields, between West Troy and Waterford, many a hot morning, with two heavy suits of ciothes, and tramped under the brolling sun for hours, in order to reduce my weight. Often when taking those tramps I have come across a cool spring of water or a running brook, and it cemed as though I must duck my head into he water and drink my fill. If it was a quesion of money. I would not have looked at thousand dollars a second time if it had to be oald before I could get a drink. But I was training myself to win that fight, and I was deermined to win it. I knew it would not do for me to drink the water then, and so I resolutely shut my eyes, turned my back on the water, and walked on, while my lips and throat seemed parebed and ready to crack open.

For weeks I only saw my wife as she stood at the gate of our house when I passed on these waits, to treet me with a kind word and cheer me up. My friend, he continued, you can't bank business of California is to be found waits, to greet me with a kind word and cheer me up. My friend." he continued, "you can't imagine the torment a man has to go through when he is fitting himself for a prize fight. But then, after that is all over, neither can you have any idea of the glorious feeling that a man experiences when he gets himself in perfect condition. It is worth all the trouble and suffering that one has to got to. Everything in the world looks different to him from what it does when his system is closged up with bile, and he is carrying around a quantity of flesh that is only a burden to him. It is almost impossible to get a man when in such a condition into a bad humor. He feels like a young cost, and wants to kick up his heels and have a good time with everybody and everything he meets. Ob, yes, indeed, I do wish I had the time to once more go through a regular training. I know it would fix me out all right. But I can't so there's no use taking." he said, regretfully.

"But I can, Senator," I replied. "and if you will only tell me what to do I will try it. You know I am not well, and I believe it will do me good."

The burly, good-natured Senator looked at me

The burly, good-natured Senator looked at me The burist good-natured Senator looked at me in a quartiest way for a minute, and then gave that low reculiar whistle which all who knew that low reculiar whistle which all who knew that intimately will remember so well when he was aston shed or amused at anything.

You'd try it? said he. "Way, my friend, you don't know what you're taking about. You wouldn't go haif through with it before you'd weaken. Oh! ho. A man has got to have something more for an incentive than you have before he'd ever go through with such a course. But," continued the Senator. There is one thing you can do and it will do you good if you stick to it, and that is to live on a prize flather's diet for three mouths. Do you believe you could do that?"

to that?" I said, "if you will tell me "I will try it," I said, "if you will tell me what it is."
"Well, then, take a pen and some paper, and I will bell you and you can write it down. But I don't believe you will do even this."
Having secured the paper and ink, Mr. Morriesev dictated to me as follows:
"First-Take a back draught. Any druggist will not it up. All price fighters take this when they begin to train for a fight. You'd find it the liveliest dose of medicine you ever took.
"Second—Be sure and get at least seven or eight hours of good, sound sleep every day.
"Tird—In the morning when you first get up drink a glass of hard older with a raw egg in it. If the citer is not to be had then me sherry wine, but I prefer the cider. Then start

THE UNIVERSITY EIGHTS,

HARFARD'S STRENGTH COMPARED

WITH THAT OF YALE.

The Make-up of the Crew for the Present

Scanner-Precularities of the Men-Theory of the Crew for the Present

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gard to the attitude and proceedings of Jay Gould and another great operator, who are supposed to have been "going for each other" for some time past. The latest news on Saturday was that they had come to terms. But the weakness of the market did not support this. for, if they had made an agreement to buy, the stock market would probably have closed sayeral per cent. higher; while if they had combined to sell, they would have created a general stampeds and set stocks rolling down hill without brakes on.

The theories advanced a short time ago

about the probability of good crops in Europe and bad crops for us have been nore or less discredited by a despatch to the London Standard from St. Petersburg, announcing the discovery of "a grain pest" in the southern districts of Russia. This news, however, should be taken with a whole sait-cellar full of sait, for Russia has never been without some sort of plague among men and beasts as well as agricultural products. Cholera and typhoid fever are permanent institutions in the great northern empire, for the lower classes of the population are very filthy, and feed on raw cabbage and rotten fish during Lent, and unripe fruit throughout the summer. The est-tle plague is always rayaging some province or ther; while the sarantcha, a kind of mongre insect with the characteristic features of both the locust and the grasshopper, are constantly migrating in immense dark clouds from one district to another throughout the southern and southeastern regions of the empire. But the country is so immense, its population

and material resources so vast, that neither cholera, cattle plague, nor grasshoppers can possibly place it in such a condition as to affect our grain or provision markets. Yet the aforesaid elegram may possibly effect something in the interest of the bulls.

What a narrow escape the prosperity of New York has had in the prompt vetoing of the bill taxing foreign capital is shown by the news from San Francisco. When Denis Kearney and his followers were doing all they could to have the new Constitution adopted, they represented that they were defending the son of toil against the bloated capitalist. But the capitalists packed up bag and baggage and brought all their be ongings to the East. The consequence of refusing to protect capital was, of course, to make it seek safer places for investment, and Mr. Kearney's political economy was not without its drawbacks. The Bank of Nevada has just dismissed seven of its principal employees, be-cause there is no work for them. How long will It take to batter into the skulls of our legislators Another cause of the great falling off in the the depression in mining stocks. Formerly

everybody in San Francisco was interested in mining matters, and a discussion beapt to be interrupted by the servant cirl setting her master right upon the price of stocks, or the amount of the last Irish dividend. But now all this is changed, and the dimes which Mr. Parnell failed to collect from the ser-vant girls are all coming East. The holders of mining shares have been unable to pay their assessments out of their stock. Down have tumbled prices, and San Francisco has almost censed to be the market for mining stocks. When a lucky prospector strikes something fine, he rushes off to the East, and the up-town hotels in New York are at the present moment so crowded with mining men that in enc of these establishments a notice has been posted: "No mines received in payment for board." The depression in the price of iron is ex-

ercising the minds and injuring the pockets of capitalists in this section of the country. It is a curious instance of the impetuous character of the American that, just as he is given to overdoing everything in times of prosperity, so he is apt to become despondent in an era of depression. When, after the trade had been wallowing for several years in a regular Slough of Despond, whose waters had put out every furnace in the country, the demand for iron began to revive, it was found that there was

THE ELEVATED NEWS STANDS

DEALERS IN THE STREET COMPLAIN-ING OF COMPETITION.

Reginaling a Fight by Appeal to the Legis-lature-Averments that the Companies have no Right to Carry on Business. The sale of newspapers and other periodcals on the elevated railroads has become a very large business. It is conducted in a syscomatic manner by the Manhattan company. Uniformed men and boys are stationed at all desirable points on the company's property, and other venders are excluded. Most of the men's waiting rooms on the west side lines, which were never used to any extent by passengers, have been turned into news and book stands, and ample space has been given to the trade on the east side, too. The public did not at first take to buying in the stations, but gradunly they got accustomed to it, and the ordinary newsdealers along the routes as steadily felt a loss of business. Many of them have es-

intry newscienters along the routes as steadily tell a loss of business. Many of them have established themselves close to the station stairways, and thus have intercepted the passangers; but, in spite of their efforts, the practice of huying topers in the stations has become quite general. The more energetic of the newscient have electronized to fight this formidable competition by an appeal to the Legislature, Signatures to the following statement were solicited on Saturday, principally on the line of the Sixth avenue road:

Whereas, The elevated railway companies, chartered to carry passengers on their respective lines in the city of New York, have, as many of the sale of the same intended for the convenience of the public, and thereby openius a trade which may hereafter extend to other classes of yords required by the travelling public, to the injury of many retailers of such goods; and

Whereas, Said action of the railway companies is causing serious loss to many small new-relater, who have invested their capital in the business, and who cannot compete with the capital and indicators at command of said companies, who with incilities for trawarding outside in a monomoly of the business along their respective; and

Whereas, There are grave doubts whether the said railway companies have the right, within their charters to

maintain them.

All the signatures obtainable are to be forwarded to Albeny to-night. It is said that soda water fountains are soon to be put into the stations. An official of the Manhattan Company, when asked for its view of the subject, said that the newsdealers' manifesto was absurd: that the company had a full legal and moral right to all the mercantile privileges on its own property, and that the said of newspapers in the stations was a convenience to the passengers, as is proved by the growth of the business.

The Fast Rendsters.

Seventh, St. Nicholas, and Jerome avenues resent fine horse shows daily. Notable of late are Mr. corge B. Allen's black gelding Allie East, Mr. Akin's gray gelding, James & Reynolde's bay mare Lady gray gelding, James R. Reynolde's bay mare Lady Stram, Jahn P. Wallace's black gelding Warrior, E. La Freeman's gray gelding Harry, Win. Devey's gray mare Lady Everyed, William H. Large's Gube Case and Alexe Howe, James Van Pelits hav stallian Walter Rriggs, Affred Luxiser's bay stallian Harry W. Genet, Win. H. Fisher's bay gelding flewart, Mike Standloy's bay gelding Judge Yoschis, William Essimont's bay gelding Jerry Coster, Edward G. Glimore's errol mare Lady Shook, David Scott's hay mare, John Haslett's bay gelding Fitz-gerald James Gibtens's Little Mack, and Charles A. Denton's Billy McMahon.

Died of Old Age.

A man named Francisco Munoz died at the Munoz di

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sun rises..... 4 55 Sun sets..... 7 05 Moon sets... 8 48 andy Hook .. 8 CO Gov. Island .. 8 49 Hell Gate ... 10 38

Arrived-Stream, May 8. Sa Baltic, Parsell, Liverpool April 29, and Queenstown Sorh.

Rs Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk.

R. Nestune, Rerry, Roston.

St Kromeint Friedrich Wilhelm, Kealmann, Santos
April 12, Hio Janetra Rich, and St. Thomas May 2,
St Richminds, Adian. Carbill.

Ship Athlan, Destrer, Liverpool.
Bark Osteris, Larsen, Cardiff.
Bark Johann Keneck, Van Unen, Bremen.
Bark Wiltiam Lochrane. Dernier, Havre.

Hark Spelled, Morch, Dantzo.

Bark Natant, Dunham, Liverpool.

Bark Natant, Dunham, Liverpool.

ARRIVED OUT.

Sa Britannic, from New York May 1, at Queenstown, Sa Peruyan, from Raitinnic April 28, at Queenstown, Sa Amerique, from New York April 28, at Hayre.

Business Boltes.

Allen's Brain Food, Retroited Extract, strengthens the brain, cares pervous designty and weak person generative organs \$1.4 for \$5. All druggists DITMAN, Astor House, Allen, 315 totay, Sond for circular

Winchester's Hypophosphites Will cure Consumption, Courns, Bronchitis, Debility, &c. Hinte's Pills, Great English thout and Rheumatic

MARRIED.

MARRIED.

BURDGR—DAL MOLIN—May G. M. Houghton, D. D., Harry C. Hundre, by the Ray. G. M. Houghton, D. D., Harry C. Hundre of Philadelphia, Pa. to Rosina, daughter of Amenda Dal Medine dose site.

LE BRUN—LATIMER—On Thursday, May G. at the residence of the order parents, by the Very Rev. Thus. S. Preston, Pietre L. Le Brun of New York to Lucy P., edgest dimedience of the order of Amenda of the Control of the

H. Vermings of universe in Annual Press, by the Rev. Dr. Winking St. the Pitth Avenue Press, terrain flurch Press, terrain flurch Press, with Winkings to Augusta, daughter of John and Henrietta Augresen.

DIED. CASSIDY.-On May 8, Gerald Wallace Cassidy, in his

CASSIDY.—On May o, we say the sattend his funeral Belatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence. 10 Barraw -1., at 1 -0 cock today. CLMMINGS.—tin Saturnay. May 8 or premiumia. Sarat. M. wire of John Plannings. In the 584 year of her age. Relatives and friends in the family are respectfully in what to attend the internal from her lide residence, and rited tentiend the interal from her late readence 301 Monday, 10th inst, at 2 colocs. Inter-mental for tentier that the state a severe in-MITCHELL wife of John Mitchell, in the 40th year of or age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the range along Tuesday af exposul, the lithium; at 2 orders, from the Airshi Street President Church, corder of Airshie and Ewen sts. Brookterian Church, certair of Aindie and Ewen sts., Brook-lys, without further notice.

WALLING On Friday, May 7, Thorn Walling, aged
60 years and D months.

Futheral services at his late residence. 94 Bank st., on
Sumlay, May 0, st 4 octoriek P. M. Sciatives and friends
are respectfully invited to attend. Remains will be
taken in Keynori (where Massinic certainings will iske
in the state of the WESLEY R. CHURCH, Seer lary,
Companyons of Church Seer lary, WESLEY R. CHURCH, Secretary, Communities of Generalities (Maries, 150, R. A. M., are summoned to imple with Selvan Grove Ledge, No. 275 F. and A. M. to particulate in the funeral commonies of Companion Thorn Walling. WM. H. OWEN, Secretary.

Spermi Stonies.

GLOVES UNBIFILLAS UNDERWEAR Ac. de.

GLOVES UNBIFILLAS UNDERWEAR Ac. de.

Ecch's Chiston Surts, mode to necessive from Wamsutta Musin, and host Iriss Lance. Second 3-ply, all inner,
perfect fit dustrantees, six in Eli.

Keep's Patent Partis, Made Dress Shirts, the very best
same questly as Keep's Guston Shirts, six for 55.75.

An ergeant 4-th Gold Plated Collar and Cuff Buttons
given wall such half dearen series.

KEEP'S GLOVELS.

For Driving, Walking, and Dress Wear, 850, to 81.23.

For spring and summer wear do. 600, 75c, 81, 81.25.

Elife's very best, Pepnetud dram Drawers, the Patent
Proceeding Buts, hest Coth St. Lunrelias, Twilled Site
and Partis and Shirts and Dress Wear, 850, to 81.25.

ELOT STEEP WAND COTH ST. Durrelias, Twilled Site
and Partis of the Coth St. Lunrelias, Twilled Site
and Partis of the Coth St. Lunrelias, Twilled Site
and Partis of the Coth St. Lunrelias Twilled Site
and Partis of the Coth St. Lunrelias Commenter free.

EEP, WAND ACTHIBUTES MADE from Market and

FROM THE HEV. P. P. PUGL. KEEP'S SHIRTS,

FROM THE REV. L. P. PEIGL. A short time see Dr. Towles will jurge brought to my notice I was safeting from our effection of the threat I tried outwardly his VINETIAN LINEMONIC LIFE SYRUP, which made a perfect cure. In future I will both be without his medicine.

VANBELL'S "RYE AND ROCK" IS THE and Rock" is for sale by draggists and growers. See sig-nature of N VAN BEIL on intel. Depot corner 19th at and Escalavay TO MOTHERS.

Mrs WINSLOW'S SOFTHING SYRUP for children re-leves the child from pain, I visionales the aboutach and bowels, corrects activity and wind colic. 25 ceuts a botton TAKE BYATT'S LIFE BALSAM FOR

Mein Dublications.

KING OF THE DEPECTIVES. TOM BURGESS THE GOVERNMENT DETECTIVE BY OLD STRUKENS THE GOVERNMENT DETECTIVE BY OLD SLEUTH, author of the Lady Delective. Ac. This story is commenced in No. 656 of the NEW YORE PIRESIDE COMPANION, out to-day. The FIRESIDE COMPANION is not so-day.